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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CLEMENTINA RIND's CHILDREN.

All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.——PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Dispatch.

The following very spirited ADDRESS *to his* MAJESTY *is prefixed to a* PAMPHLET, *just published, entitled* A SUMMARY VIEW OF THE RIGHTS OF BRITISH AMERICA.

TO THE KING.

SIRE,

THERE is not a man of thought in the whole nation who does not espouse bad measures from bad principles, but is justly alarmed, and seriously anxious for the common good. Affairs of such magnitude now employ the public attention as seem to involve in them the *fate* of EMPIRE. The times are big with great events. What will be the consequence it is not in human sagacity to foretell. But if the same system be pursued, which for a long time hath employed the attention of your majesty's ministers, they ought to tremble for their heads.

The present contentions with America, if not soon happily terminated, must end in such scenes of trouble, bloodshed, and devastation, which, in contemplation alone, shock us with horror. But little time remains for deliberation or choice; a blow will lead on to the decisive scene, and the sword must end what tyranny began. This æra of your majesty's reign is likely to be marked with the most important characters. It is impossible for subjects to stand by idle, unaffected spectators, when they see their sovereign and themselves nearly involved in distresses, which, for aught he can foresee, may end in the ruin of both. You, sir, may lose your sovereignty and honour, we our liberties, fortunes, and lives.

The charge of presumption upon individuals, for speaking freely upon these important things, is at once taken off, by the evidence of the things themselves, and the transcendent interest that every man has in them. Of the *modes* of carrying on the weighty affairs of state, of the artifice, cunning, address, and subtilty of courts, it is the general lot to be ignorant; but of the *great principles* of government, especially of this free state, of those laws and proceedings that are either subversive or corroborative of the system, many are as liable to judge as any minister employed in his majesty's service. These, with the first laws of nature, the prerogatives of man in human society, with the sacred and immutable laws of justice, equity, moderation, and wisdom, men fully understand, who were never tutored or well received at court, where, indeed, for the most part, men are more likely to lose than gain accurate ideas of these things. They are not among the *arcana imperii*; we can judge of them, and have a fair, undoubted, constitutional right, as free subjects, who claim liberty by birthright, and enjoy it by the law, to apply these principles to the present conduct of your majesty's ministers; and, in justice bound to our country and ourselves, and that fidelity we owe, sir, to you, as our sovereign, we openly declare that the whole proceedings against our brethren in America, who are entitled in common with ourselves to the privileges of men, and the liberties, franchises, and protection of Englishmen, are in open violation of the unnatural laws of equity and justice, and unparalleled infractions upon the principles and promulgated laws of this free state, not to say that every idea of good policy is sacrificed to maintain and enforce the most vicious and dangerous system that ever infatuated despots pursued.

Fruitless were the hopes that these few pages will effect, what the sagest counsels, the most consummate wisdom, and plainest remonstrances, of some of the wisest and best men of the present age, have not been able to accomplish. But if the perusal, either by your majesty or your ministers, should for a moment suspend their fatal counsels or designs which are now taking, or seem systematically planned, to overturn American liberty, I shall think my labours well rewarded. God is my witness that I write not these things to excite sedition or stir up rebellion. I should deem my life well disposed of, if, by the sacrifice, your majesty would learn the wisdom of righteous government, and your ministers be taught to counsel good things. Happy should I be to convince your majesty where legal authority ends and tyranny begins, and that your dignity alone consists in the happiness of your subjects, and that when virtue and justice forsake your counsels error and ruin must enevitably ensue. With your majesty's ministers we can keep no longer. If at any time we pitied their innocent infirmities, that pity has long ago been converted into abhorrence, from the wickedness of their counsels, and the injustice of their deeds. By their breaches upon your prerogative, sir, they have broken down the legal barriers of the constitution, and destroyed the distinctions of government; they have changed, or attempted to change, lawful possession into arbitrary dominion; and, in the mad career, they may endeavour to make their sovereign dispense with every thing that entitles him to obedience, and by this means convert the first duty of subjects into an opposition, which the great and primary law of nature (self-defence) makes necessary. Those cruel, inexpedient, tyrannical measures, which first they adopted, respecting America, notwithstanding the perilous circumstances into which they have brought both the colonies and our own country, they carry violently on, as if they could persuade us that perseverance was integrity, and open oppression state necessity. Their system is not only manifestly repugnant to the laws of this state, but it runs counter to the whole stream of authority, and examples derived from the various histories of the several states of the world. From them they ought to have learned that confidence is the first and strongest principle of obedience, and which, once lost, is seldom recovered, and that almost all struggles for liberty, against violence and oppression, have been crowned with success, and, without impiety, whatever doctrines concerning Providence may prevail at court, we attribute such success to the interposition of Heaven, and to Heaven the Americans now appeal; and would to God that any accommodations could soften those rigours which your majesty's ministers seemed determined to pursue! But it seems that no equivalent but LIBERTY will be deemed a *sufficient satisfaction* for the affronts which the honest struggles for freedom have given, under the pretence of law, natural justice, and equity, fall defeated, and the constitution is wounded under the semblance of a temporary cure. Your ministers, sir, are total strangers to those nice temperaments and allays to mitigate the evils and maladies of the state, in which much of the wisdom of government consists; they strain where they ought to relax, and think to accomplish by exertion what they want abilities to effect by lenient measures; they do not see these happy mediums, so necessary in the adjustments of great affairs, by which authority is preserved on the one hand, and allegiance secured on the other. These impracticable men renounce all expedients but power; they have recourse to arms when they shall seek only counsel; they attempt that by oppression which justice, well administered, would more effectually accomplish; they talk of enforcing the laws when they are violating the constitution, and urge the necessities of state, when they themselves are the authors of the very necessities of which they complain; they are for doing that in a free state which the most despotic, in like circumstances, if wise, would carefully avoid. What is there, sir, to countenance so great a hazard of ruining America and distressing ourselves, of exciting them to arms, and ourselves to the slaughter of our own sons? Have your ministers, sir, discovered mines of inexhaustible riches in America, which they wish to plunder, to discharge our enormous national debt? Alas! they will find no other riches but what a strenuous industry has gained, virtue, which the love of liberty has inspired, and a race of men not degenerate enough to part with freedom without a noble struggle. Before their charters were violated, their laws infringed, their trade oppressed, one of their chief cities and its inhabitants proscribed, and military expeditions sent to awe and intimidate them, their lives and fortunes were at our disposal. Can subjects offer, can they give more? I will be bold to declare to your majesty, that before these fatal proceedings no nation in the known history of the world, considering the growing strength, grandeur, and extent of that mighty empire, though dependent, could ever boast such confidence and obedience as Great Britain did in her colonies. These are *now* in danger of being irrecoverably lost, not by their defection, but our own unaccountable folly. *Quos deus vult perdere, eos prius dementat.*

Your ministers, sir, as tyrants ever do, justify their oppressions by the resistance they have met with, and perhaps have imposed upon their prince, by talking of the satisfaction which the honour and dignity of the crown should receive upon their supposed violation. Satisfy, sir, the dignity and honour of the crown; but let your ministers beware that they do not sacrifice your crown to the vain and impracticable schemes of satisfying its honour, and maintaining its dignity. I will boldly affirm, sir, that if the dignity and honour of the crown are to be purchased at the rate your ministers seem to estimate them, that the price will be held too dear by every good and virtuous man in the nation.

And here, sir, pause: Disappoint your ministers, and gratify millions of your subjects. The Americans have not as yet revolted. They have not thrown off their allegiance. Their submission is so *habitual*, that it cannot easily be dispensed with. Do them but *justice*, and they will esteem it an act of *grace*. They will call that a *favour now* which *hereafter* they will claim as their *right*. What they *now* demand, the following pages, which, with all due submission, I offer to your majesty, will declare. Hitherto they have kept themselves within proper limits, and have extended their requests no farther than they were countenanced by the laws, and that friendly protection, which, from our country, they had reason to expect. But further oppressions, sir, may probably change their *mode* of suit. Allegiance will sometimes relax its submission. Wisdom itself does not intermeddle in the regulation of extremities; and what can moderate the conduct of dispair? When dangers surround men, they are not very nice in the *method* of salvation; and the *only* means of extricating themselves will appear the *right*. When our friends rise up to oppress us, it is pardonable, and justifiable, to throw ourselves into the arms, even of an enemy, for protection. I am, with all due submission and allegiance, your majesty's faithful subject,

TRIBUNUS.

TO THE PRINTER.

THE annexed verses have lain a long time by me. I think they will do for your collection. The French author wrote the four lines as a specimen of the fluency and copiousness of expression in his language, which being produced as such to an English gentleman (one who has wrote, but I forget his name) he translated them into English, and further added eight more lines on the same subject, shewing thereby that the English was nothing inferior to the French language, but rather afforded greater variety of expression.

I am, yours, &c. M. H.

QUAND un cordur, cordant, veut corder une corde;
Pour sa corde corder, trois cordons il accorde:
Mais, si un des cordons de la corde[1]corde,
Le cordons décordant fait décorder la corde.

TRANSLATION.

WHEN a twister, a twisting will twist him a twist,
For the twisting his twist, he three times doth intwist;
But if one of the twines of the twist doth untwist,
The twine that untwisteth, untwisteth the twist.

ADDITION.

UNTWISTING the twine that untwisteth between,
He twirls, with his twister, the two in a twine.
Then, twice having twisted the twines of the twine,
He twitcheth the twine he had twined, in twain.
The twain that in twining before in the twine,
As twins were intwisted, he now doth untwine;
'Twixt the twain intertwisting a twine more between,
He, twirling his twister, makes a twist of the twine.

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL of *February* 8

Messieurs BRADFORDS,

THERE *having appeared in your last paper (No. 1678) a very curious explication of the quakers testimony, but not the testimony itself, you are requested to publish in your next the enclosed printed copy of it, that the public, being equally favoured with a view of the testimony and explication, may be more fully acquainted with the tenor of the former, and more capable to judge of the unquestionable merit, which is undeniably due to so much ingenuity as appears in the latter, under the signature of B. L.*

The TESTIMONY of the people called QUAKERS, given forth by a meeting of the representatives of said people, in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, held at Philadelphia the 24th day of the first month, 1775.

HAVING *considered with real sorrow the unhappy contest between the legislature of Great Britain and the people of these colonies, and the animosities consequent thereon, we have, by repeated public advices, and private admonitions, used our endeavours to dissuade the members of our religious society from joining with the public resolutions promoted and entered into by some of the people, which, as we apprehended, so we now find, have encreased contention, and produced great discord and confusion.*

The divine principle of grace and truth, which we profess, leads all who attend to its dictates to demean themselves as peaceable subjects, and to discountenance and avoid every measure tending to excite disaffection to the king, as supreme magistrate, or to the legal authority of his government, to which purpose many of the late political writings and addresses to the people appearing to be calculated, we are led, by a sense of duty, to declare our entire disapprobation of them; their spirit and temper being not only contrary to the nature and precepts of the gospel, but destructive of the peace and harmony of civil society, disqualifies men, in these times of difficulty, for the wise and judicious consideration and promoting of such measures as would be most effectual for reconciling differences, or obtaining the redress of grievances.

From our past experience of the clemency of the king, and his royal ancestors, we have grounds to hope, and believe, that decent and respectful addresses from those who are vested with legal authority, representing the prevailing dissatisfaction and the cause of them, would avail towards obtaining relief, ascertaining and establishing the just rights of the people and restoring the public tranquility; and we deeply lament that contrary modes of proceeding have been pursued, which have involved the colonies in confusion, appear likely to produce violence and bloodshed, and threaten the subversion of the constitutional government, and of that liberty of conscience, for the enjoyment of which our ancestors were induced to encounter the manifold dangers and difficulties of crossing the seas, and of settling in the wilderness.

We are therefore, incited by a sincere concern for the peace and welfare of our country, publicly to declare against every usurpation of power and authority, in opposition to the laws and government, and against all combinations, insurrections, conspiracies, and illegal assemblies; and as we are restrained from them by the conscientious discharge of our duty to Almighty God, "by whom kings reign, and princes decree justice," we hope, through his assistance and favour, to be enabled to maintain our testimony against any requisitions which may be made of us, inconsistent with our religious principles, and the fidelity we owe to the king and his government, as by law established; earnestly desiring the restoration of that harmony and concord which have heretofore united the people of these provinces, and been attended by the divine blessing on their labours.

Signed in and on behalf of the said meeting,
JAMES PEMBERTON, Clerk at this time.

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

A DIALOGUE *between general* WOLFE *and general* GAGE, *in a wood near* Boston.

Gen. Wolfe. WELCOME, my old friend, to the retreat.

Gen. Gage. I am glad to see you, my dear Mr. Wolfe, but what has brought you back again to this world?

Gen Wolfe. I am sent by a group of British heroes to remonstrate with you upon your errand to this place. You are come upon a business unworthy a British soldier, and a freeman. You have come here to deprive your fellow subjects of their liberty.

Gen. Gage. God forbid! I am come here to execute the orders of my sovereign; a prince of unbounded wisdom and goodness, and who aims at no higher honour than that of being the king of a free people.

Gen. Wolfe. Strange language from a British soldier! I honour the crown of Great Britain as an essential part of her excellent constitution. I served a sovereign to whom the impartial voice of posterity has ascribed the justice of the man as well as the magnanimity of a king, and yet such was the free spirit of the troops under my command, that I could never animate them with a proper martial spirit without setting before them the glorious objects of their king and their country.

Gen. Gage. The orders of my sovereing have been sanctified by the parliament of Great Britain. All the wisdom and liberty of the whole empire are collected in that august assembly. My troops, therefore, cannot possess the same glorious motives which animated yours, in the present expedition. They will fight for their country as well as their king.

Gen. Wolfe. The wisest assemblies of men are as liable as individuals to corruption and error. The greatest ravages which have ever been committed upon the liberty and happiness of mankind have been by weak and corrupted republics. The American colonies are entitled to all the privileges of British subjects. Equality of liberty is the glory of every Briton. He does not forfeit it by crossing the ocean. He carries it with him into the most distant parts of the world, because he carries with him the immutable laws of nature. A Britoh or an American ceases to be a British subject when he ceases to be governed by rulers chosen or approved of by himself, this is the essence of liberty and of the British constitution.

Gen. Gage. The inhabitants of the province of Massachusettes Bay have not only thrown off the durisdiction of the British parliament, but they are disaffected to the British crown. They cannot even bear with that small share of regal power, and grandeur which have been delegated to the governors of this province. They traduced Sir Francis Bernard, and petitioned the king to remove Mr. Hutchinson from the seat of government. But their opposition to my administration has arisen to open rebellion; they have refused to obey my proclamations. They have assembled and entered into associations to eat no mutton, and to wear clothes manufactured in this country. They have even provided themselves with arms and ammunition, and have acquired a complete knowledge of the military exercises, in direct opposition to my proclamations.

Gen. Wolfe. The inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay were once a brave and *loyal* people. If they are disaffected to his present majesty, it is because his ministers have sent counterfeit impressions of his royal virtues to govern them. Bernard and Hutchinson must have been a composition of all the base and wicked qualities in human nature, to have diminished the loyalty of those illustrious subjects, or weakened their devotion to every part of the British constitution. I must add here, that the late proceedings of the

British parliament towards the American colonies, have reached the British heroes in elysium, and have prodnced a suspension of their happiness. The Quebec bill in a particular manner has roused their resentment. It was once the glory of Englishmen to draw the sword only in defence of liberty and the protestant religion, or to extend the blessings of both to their unhappy neighbours. These godlike motives reconciled me to all the hardships of that campaign which ended in the reduction of Canada. These godlike motives likewise reconciled me to the horror I felt in being obliged to shed the blood of those brave Frenchmen, who opposed me on the plains of Abraham. I rejoiced less at the hour of my death, in the honour of my victory, than in the glory of having communicated to an enslaved people, the glorious privileges of an English constitution While my fellow soldiers hailed me as their conqueror, I exulted only in being their *deliverer*. But popery, and French laws in Canada, are but a part of that system of despotism, which has been prepared for the colonies. The edicts of the British parliament (for they want the sanction of British laws) which relate to the province of the Massachusetts Bay, are big with destruction to the whole British empire. I come therefore in the name of Blakeney, Cumberland, Granby and an illustrious band of English heroes, to whom the glory of old England is still dear, to beg you to have no hand in the execution of them. Remember, sir, you are a man as well as a soldier. You did not give up your privileges as a citizen when you put on your sword. British soldiers are not machines to be animated only with the voice of a minister of state. They disdain those ideas of submission which preclude them from the liberty of thinking for themselves, and degrade them to an equality with a war horse, or an elephant. If you value the sweets of peace and liberty, if you have any regard to the glory of the British name, and if you prefer the society of Grecian, Roman, and British heroes, in the world of spirits, to the company of Jefferies, Kirk, and other loyal executioners, I conjure you immediately to resign your commission. Assign the above reasons to your sovereign for your conduct, and you will have the *sole* glory of performing an action which would do honour to an angel. You will restore perpetual harmony between Britain and her colonies.

KING AND QUEEN, FEBRUARY 15, 1775.

MR. PINKNEY,

I GRANT, when a man turns author he lays himself open to the lash of every man, nor has he a right to complain, provided they confine themselves to the truth, which surely every author ought to do. When I wrote the answer to the Enemy to Nonsense, I think I did; therefore I did not incline to conceal my name. Perhaps it may be doubted that I cannot justify calling the vestry an infernal crew; but, sir, men who have, set acts of assembly aside, men who have injured us in many respects (meaning a majority of the vestry) as I now assert this for a truth, it will be readily granted that no appellative could be too harsh for them.

Soon after my answer was published there appeared in your paper a piece signed a Friend to Truth; I say, the composers of which (because I suspect several were concerned) you were ignorant of, notwithstanding you printed the piece. What principle supported you in so doing I cannot readily conceive; it could not be an equitable one. It is not justice for the man who is candid enough to make his name known to be slandered by authors with fictitious names. That piece contained these words: "The world already knows that every word that flows from me is a lie," or to that purport (I do not think any part of the piece besides worth my notice) which words I call defamatory, and think it ought to have been in your power to deliver up the authors or composers names when properly called on, because there was something their due. The words carry conviction with them; if they did not, I should not apprehend that my character could or would be injured by a set of pimping dogs, who no sooner than they make their thrust, sneak off with a fictitious name, and are afraid, when called after, to make themselves known, well knowing that if they did, they would, at the same time, discover men, who have had no characters to lose for these many years, for which reason they would be glad to see all the world upon a level with them. I entertain too high an opinion of you, sir, to suppose the error was committed through partiality, but attribute it to your thinking that the author, or authors, whenever called upon, would make known their names, rather than you should suffer in the esteem of any man, or that you might think, from your motto, it was your duty.

A proclamation has lately appeared in your papers: It is said therein that I suspect the reverend W------ D-n--p of being the author of the piece signed a Friend to Truth. It is incumbent on me to clear up that point for the parson, and I now declare I never suspected him to be the author. First, because his outward appearance carries too much of goodness; secondly, because I always thought him too simple. Now, if I had fifty more reasons, I am sure I need not set down a third. I am, sir, your most obedient,

GEORGE LYNE.

To the COMPOSERS *of the* PIECES *signed* A FRIEND *to* TRUTH, *An* ENEMY *to* NONSENSE, *&c.*

COME, muses nine, come string my lyre,
Inspire me with poetic fire;
Defy whole tribes of bastard wits,
And others who are plagy'rists.
Once more I venture with my quill,
Nor cou'd I longer dare be still;
I read their pieces, turn'd them o'er,
Full fraught with envy----nothing more.
It fires me with indignation,
For men of no estimation
To assert that I'm a liar,
When truth from them did not transpire.
This is my maxim, this my rule,
I set him down the damndest fool
That e'er existed, when he prates
Of family, and great estates;
It plainly proves he's not of worth,
Can boast of nothing but high birth.
See the tinker, and the tailor,
The offspring of lord and mayor;
One age to come, I claim no more,
The case is alter'd as before.
But why abroad need I to roam?
When examples are nigher home.
Friend B---- and J----, you smell the rat,
And now your hearts go pit a pat.
But----rake up ashes I do scorn,
Of those who now are dead and gone.
As ins and outs make ups and downs,
So C--b-n * grieves to lose his pounds;

* J--- C--b-n. *It is said he saved, each long session, full twenty pounds.*

As bees make honey, money men,
To lie and flatter, and lie 'gain;
So I find they me bespatter
With their lying filthy matter,
And sign a Friend to Truth at large,
In hopes thereby to prove their charge,
In hopes thereby to gain repute,
Before one charge they do confute.
A Friend to Truth, let it suffice,
I name the wolfe, see the device,
I give the hint, it is enough,
Without the tale from old Æsop.
Now I end, and end with the Dean, §
Whom I admire for satire keen:
"On me, when dunces are satiric,
"I take it for a panegyric,
"Hated by fools, and fools to hate,
"Be this my motto, and my fate."

§ SWIFT.

G. LYNE.

MR. PINKNEY,

I CANNOT but observe how common it is for the malicious to overdo the matter when they have any purpose in view, and by that means expose themselves to the contempt they deserve. I have in my eye a writer in your last paper, who hath chosen to distinguish himself by two signatures, if I am not mistaken, and who professeth an utter contempt for all dirty, anonymous scribblers. The charges he alledges against the gentleman whose arguments he hath not thought fit to answer shew in what way controversies may be conducted, and characters traduced, by taking up the pretences of virtue and religion, to throw out every kind of abuse and absurdity against a successful antagonist. In this case, nevertheless, he hath only exposed himself; for it is altogether impossible to believe that whatever ground the charges are founded upon they could have any just foundation from the gentleman against whom they are alledged, as none but a lunatic or an ideot could have ever related such absurdities and impossibilities. Suppose him to be ever so abandoned in heart, yet that kind of abilities his enemies are willing to allow him makes it impossible for him ever to utter absurdities which could answer no possible end but to ruin his own reputation.

There is one thing, Mr. Pinkney, I cannot but mention, and the rather as I had it not from the gentleman himself; it is, that an ancestor of his, about the time of the reformation, left his native country, and very considerable property behind him, on account of his religion, to settle in England upon the remains of his fortune, and that the possessions he there acquired are now held by his descendants, who still bear his name. I. B. may, if he pleases, deny this, and say that that ancestor was *convicted* in his native country of [illegible] and transported into *Virginia*. But, a word to the wise.

The paper you conduct has had Mr. Johnson's lines on calumny more than once inserted in it: You will do well to recommend them to the particular perusal of some of your readers. I am, sir, a constant customer, and your very humble servant, W. I.

VIRGINIA.

THE freeholders of Lancaster county being convened on the 6th day of February to re-elect a committee to act as guardians of the said county, in carrying into execution the American association, agreeable to the recommendation of the continental congress, and having made choice of the following persons, James Selden, Charles Carter, James Gordon, Thomas B. Griffin, Thadeus M'Carty, Richard Mitchell, Burgess Ball, Nicholas Currell, Henry Tapscot, John Taylor, John Chinn, Jun. Ball, James Kirk, Hugh Brent, Edwin Conway, Rawleigh Downman, William Sydnor, Henry Lawson, John Fleet, William Mountague, James Ball, Dale Carter, Peter Conway, Henry Towles, and Thomas Lawson, gentlemen, conveniently situated to superintend the notice paid to the said association through the whole county, and having chosen James Ball, esquire, chairman, and requested the favour of Thomas B. Griffin to officiate as secretary, it was then unanimously resolved to appoint deputies to repair to the colony congress, in order to chuse delegates for the ensuing continental congress, to be held at Philadelphia on the 10th day of May, and to join their hearty concurrence to the proceedings of the former, and to do whatever further may be judged necessary in instructing the delegates, &c. if before that time American grievances are not redressed, and their rights and liberties amply restored. James Selden and Charles Carter, esquires, representatives, being unanimously appointed deputies, were desired to be informed from their constituents, that from an assurance that the assembly of this colony will not meet before the time appointed for the continental congress, and that, in order duly to comply with the requisitions of the last, they are requested to attend at Richmond town, on the 20th day of March, to promote the purposes intended by such meeting, with their utmost abilities and attention; and should it so happen that our assembly should be dissolved before such convention, we do, in such vacation, nominate and constitute you to meet in such colony convention, at the time and place, and for the purposes above mentioned. The present critical situation of American liberty becoming every day more dangerous and alarming, induces us to make this appointment, and give this instruction, that as the united wisdom of British America is so eminently requisite to be fully known, we could wish this colony would by no means be prevented from a representation in such intended congress, on whose consultations the rights of this vast continent depend; and we entreat you to return our best wishes to the worthy delegates, who attended the former grand congress, for their wise deliberations, and spirited, though pacific conduct, in support of the freedom of millions they represented, and hope and expect the blessings of this, and generations yet unborn, will forever accompany their services and memory.

By order of the committee.

THOMAS B. GRIFFIN, secretary.

AT a meeting of the committee of Northumberland county, on Wednesday the 25th of January, 1775, present, Thomas Jones, chairman, Peter Presley Thornton, Spencer M. Ball, David Boyd, John Cralle, junior, Lindsy Opie, Pemberton Claughton, William Thomas, John Christopher, Charles Downing, Daniel Muse, and John Shearman Woodcock. The chairman acquainted the committee that an information had been made to him against William Lewis, of Cherry Point, for gaming with one Anthony M'Kenley, of Baltimore, in the province of Maryland, contrary to the eighth article of the American continental association. The parties were called, and the witnesses sworn and examined; Lewis was present, and made his defence; M'Kenley failed to appear. It appeared to the committee, upon the evidence delivered, that the said Lewis had won from the said M'Kenley a silver watch, two pair of leather breeches, and two fine mens hats.

Resolved, that the said Lewis and M'Kenley are guilty of gaming, and consequently have violated that part of the eighth article of the American continental association.

Resolved, that the said Lewis and M'Kenley be advertised, agreeable to the eleventh article of the aforesaid association, and that the clerk of this committee forthwith transmit these proceedings to one of the printers in Williamsburg to be printed in the Virginia gazette. JOHN S. WOODCOCK, clerk.

From the NEW YORK JOURNAL of FEBRUARY 9.

A piece having made its appearance in Mr. *Gaine's* gazette of the 30th of January, with a number of names annexed, said to be of freeholders and inhabitants of the township of Jamaica, you will oblige many of your customers by inserting in your paper the following observations upon it.

A LOVER OF LIBERTY.

A FEW *persons, enemies to the liberty of this country, at the head of which was a pensioner to the crown, finding the inhabitants of this place were in general disposed to adopt the measures of the continental congress, were ashamed to appear at the public town meeting to avow their sentiments, as they were bound in honour to have done, if they disapproved of the measures. Had they done this, they well knew they would have been treated with the contempt such enemies to their country deserve; intent, however, upon dividing the town, what they were ashamed to do in public, they attempted in another way. A lying scribbler, therefore, published a piece in Rivington's paper, asserting falsehoods so glaring and notorious, that the greatest sticklers of his party acknowledged their falsity, which was afterwards properly exposed in the New York journal of January the 19th. The fabricator of this piece, enraged at the detection of his falsehoods, set every engine at work, to obtain a number to sign a paper, disapproving of the chusing a committee. To obtain this, no pains nor misrepresentations were spared. Several persons were riding a number of days, and by the means of shameful falsehoods, many of the ignorant and unwary, especially such as did not well understand the English language, were ensnared and deluded. They were told that the committee was authorized to enter and break open their houses in search of tea; that they would break their molasses jugs; that if they did not sign that paper, they were enemies to the king; that to sign was the only way to save their lives and properties; for that those who did not sign were liable to be hanged, with much more to the same purpose. Such were the low arts made use of to obtain subscribers; a sure indication of a bad cause. Notwithstanding all their arts, they got but little more than one third of the freeholders of the town to sign. The whole number of subscribers amount to one hundred and thirty seven; it is asserted, that ninety one of these are freeholders; but the public may be assured there are not more than seventy two or seventy three freeholders, as appears by comparing their names with a correct list of the freeholders of the town. Upwards of twenty more of the number are on the tax list, and pay this year only forty two shillings and five pence, rate, and two of the number pay twenty three shillings and eleven pence of that sum; so that there are about twenty of their respectable inhabitants who pay about one shilling rate each, and not one farthing rate is paid in the town by upwards of forty more of them, among whom are included a number of boys and persons under age. These are their very respectable inhabitants; very respectable, truly!*

It is asserted, in Rivington's paper, that there are about one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty freeholders at most in the township of Jamaica; but the public may be assured that there are in said township upwards of two hundred freeholders, which can easily be made appear by lodging a list of their names with the printer, if required.

It is proper to observe that some of the persons who have subscribed the paper were present at the town meeting, and voted for the committee, and a number of others have since approved of the measures then taken. With what truth or consistency they can say "that they never gave their consent towards chusing the committee or making resolves" is hard to say. Is it not likely that they signed they knew not what? There were others, whom they informed that the paper was an address to the general assembly, desiring them to concur with the congress in petitioning to the king for a redress of our grievances, which induced them to sign. Should any shameless ministerial scribbler have the front to deny any of the above facts, the evidence in support of them are ready to be adduced when called for.

CHARLESTOWN (SOUTH CAROLINA) December 12.

The following is the remarkable CHARGE *of the honourable* WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON, *esquire, one of the judges of the court of general sessions of the peace, oyer and terminer, assize and general gaol delivery, for the districts of Camden and Cheraws, in his circuit the 5th and 15th days of November last, delivered to the several grand juries, and by them ordered to be printed, together with their presentments and the address of the petty jury.*

THE CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,

YOU are now met to discharge one of the most important duties in society; for you are assembled arbiters of the innocence or guilt of such of your fellow citizens who are so unfortunate as to have afforded occasion, however slight, for the laws to take cognizance of their conduct. You are authorized to pass judgment, in the first instance, upon the apparently guilty wretch, and by your acquitting voice, you have power to shield apparent innocence from a malicious prosecution; such powers have the constitution of your country vested in you; powers no less important than truly honourable when exercised with a fearless integrity.

It is your indispensable duty to endeavour to exercise these powers with propriety; it is mine concisely to point out to you the line of your conduct; a conduct which the venerable constitution of your country intends, by protecting the innocent, and by delivering the guilty over to the course of law, should operate to nourish in its native vigour, *even that constitution itself from whose generous spirit we have a title to call ourselves* FREEMEN; an appellation which peculiarly distinguishes the English subjects (those unfortunately disappointed fellow citizens in Quebec excepted) and ranks them above all the civilized nations of the earth.

By as much as you prefer freedom to slavery, by so much ought you to prefer a generous death to servitude, and to hazard every thing to endeavour to maintain that rank which is so gloriously pre-eminent above all other nations. You ought to endeavour to preserve it, not only for its inestimable value, but from a reverence to our ancestors, from whom we received it, and from a love of our children, to whom we are bound by every consideration to deliver down this legacy, the most valuable that ever was or can be delivered to posterity; it is compounded of the most generous civil liberty that ever existed, and the sacred christian religion, released from the absurdities which are inculcated, the shackles which are imposed, the tortures which are inflicted, and the flames which are lighted, blown up and fed with blood by the Roman catholic doctrines; doctrines which tend to establish a most cruel tyranny in church and state; a tyranny under which all Europe groaned for many ages; and such are the distinguishing characters of this legacy, which may God, of his infinite goodness and mercy, long preserve to us, and graciously continue to our posterity! But without our pious and unwearied endeavours to preserve these blessings, it is folly and presumption to hope for a continuance of them. Hence, in order to stimulate your exertions in favour of your civil liberties, which protect your religious rights, instead of discoursing to you of the laws of other states, and comparing them to our own, allow me to tell you what your civil liberties are, and to charge you, which I do in the most solemn manner, to hold them dearer than your lives; a lesson and charge at all times proper from a judge, but particularly so at this crisis, when America is in one general and generous commotion touching this truly important point.

It is unnecessary for me to draw any other character of those liberties than that great line by which they are distinguished, and happy is it for the subject that those liberties can be marked in so easy and in so distinguishing a manner; and this is the distinguishing character: English people cannot be taxed, nay, they cannot be bound by any law, unless by their consent, expressed by themselves or their representatives, of their own election. This colony was settled by English subjects, by a people from England herself, a people who brought over with them, who planted in this colony, and who transmitted to their posterity, the invaluable rights of Englishmen; rights which no time, no contract, no climate, can diminish. Thus possessed of such rights, it is of the most serious importance that you strictly execute those regulations which have arisen from such a parentage, and to which you have given the authority of laws, by having given your constitutional consent that they should operate as laws; for by your not executing what those laws require you would weaken the force, and would shew, I may almost say, a treasonable contempt of those constitutional rights out of which your laws arise, and which you ought to defend and support at the hazard of your lives. Hence, by all the ties which mankind hold most dear and sacred, your reverence to your ancestors, your love to your own interests, your tenderness to your posterity, by the awful obligations of your oath, I charge you to do your duty, to maintain the laws, the rights, the constitution of your country, even at the hazard of your lives and fortunes.

Some courtly judges stile themselves the *king's servants*; a stile which sounds harshly in my ears, inasmuch as the being a servant implies obedience to the orders of the master, and such judges might possibly think that, in the present situation of American affairs, this charge is inconsistent with my duty to the king; but, for my part, in my judicial character, I know no master but the law; I am a servant, not to the king, but to the constitution, and, in my estimation, I shall best discharge my duty as a good subject to the king, and a trusty officer under the constitution, when I boldly declare the law to the people, and instruct them in their civil rights. Indeed, you gentlemen of the grand jury, cannot properly comprehend your duty, and your great obligation to perform it, unless you know those civil rights from which these duties spring, and by knowing the value of those rights, *thence* learn your obligations to perform these duties.

Having thus generally touched upon the nature and importance of your civil rights, in order to excite you to execute thoſe laws to which they have given birth, I will now point out to you the particular duties which the laws of your country require at your hands.

Unbiaſſed by affection to, and unawed by fear of any man, or any ſet of men, you are to make preſentment of every perſon, and of every proceeding, militating againſt public good. The law orders me particularly to give in charge to watch carefully over our negro act and our jury law; a law which cannot be too highly valued, whether we regard the excellence of its nature or the importance of its object. This law carries in itſelf an indelible mark of what high importance the legiſlature thought it when they enacted it, and it carries in itſelf alſo a kind of prophecy that its exiſtence, in its native vigour, would in after times be endangered; and therefore it is, that the law orders the judges ever to charge the grand juries to watch over it with care; indeed, you ought to do ſo with the moſt jealous circumſpection. A learned judge ſays: "Every new tribunal erected for the deciſion of facts, without the intervention of a jury, is a ſtep toward ariſtocracy, the moſt oppreſſive of abſolute governments; and it is therefore a duty which every man owes to his country, his friends, his poſterity, and himſelf, *to maintain, to the utmoſt of his power*, this valuable conſtitution in all its rights, to reſtore it to its ancient dignity, if at all impaired, to amend it wherever it is defective, and, above all, to guard, with the moſt jealous circumſpection, againſt the introduction of new and arbitrary methods of trial, which, under a variety of plauſible pretences, may, in time, imperceptibly undermine this beſt preſervative of Engliſh liberty." Mr. juſtice BLACKSTONE terms the Engliſh trial by jury the glory of the Engliſh law: Let me tell you *our* trial by jury is that kind of glory, in full meredian luſtre, in compariſon of which, the Engliſh mode appears only with diminiſhed ſplendour.

But let not your care of this great object occupy all your attention; you are to find all ſuch bills of indictment as the examination of witneſſes, in ſupport of them, may induce you to think there is a probability that the fact charged is true; for you are not to exact ſuch circumſtantial and poſitive evidence as would be neceſſary to ſupport the indictment before a petit jury. To make thoſe preſentments, and to find theſe bills, it is not neceſſary that you all agree in opinion; twelve united voices among you are ſufficient to diſcharge the duties of a grand jury; but it is abſolutely neceſſary that twelve of you agree in opinion, upon every point under your conſideration, and happy, happy, thrice happy, are that people who cannot be made to ſuffer under any conſtruction of the law, but by the united voices of twenty four impartial men, having no intereſt in the cauſe but that the laws be executed and juſtice be adminiſtered.

In ſhort, that you may diſcharge your duty with propriety, and that you may purſue that courſe of conduct which the law requires, let me, in the ſtrongeſt terms, recommend to you, that you keep conſtantly in your mind the nature and particulars of the oath which you have juſt taken. To you, this oath is of as much importance as the mariners compaſs is to thoſe who ſail on the ocean; this points out the courſe of their voyage; your oath as clearly points out to you the courſe of your conduct. I dare ſay you are willing to diſcharge that duty which you owe to ſociety; I make no doubt but that you will diſcharge it with advantage to the public, and therefore with honour to yourſelves.

The PRESENTMENTS *of the* GRAND JURY *for the diſtrict of* CAMDEN.

[The firſt and ſecond preſentments were grievances of a local nature.]

III. WE preſent, as a GRIEVANCE *of the moſt dangerous and alarming nature*, the power exerciſed by the parliament, to tax, and to make laws to bind, the *American* colonies, in all caſes whatſoever. We conceive ſuch a power is deſtructive of our birthrights as FREEMEN, deſcended from *Engliſh* anceſtors. Seeing ſuch freemen cannot be conſtitutionally taxed, or bound by any law, without their conſent, expreſſed by themſelves, or implied by their repreſentatives, of their own election; a conſent which the good people of this colony never have ſignified, to be taxed or bound by laws of the Britiſh parliament, in which they never have had any conſtitutional repreſentation; *and whereas* we rather chuſe to die freemen than to live ſlaves, bound by laws, in the formation of which we have no participation, ſo now, that the body of this diſtrict are legally aſſembled, as one ſtep towards the defence of our conſtitutional rights, which are dearer to us than our lives and fortunes, we think it is our indiſpenſable duty to the people of the diſtrict, to ourſelves, the grand jurors for the body of the people, and to our poſterity, thus cleary to expreſs the ſenſe of this large and populous diſtrict, touching our conſtitutional rights, and the very imminent danger to which they are expoſed, from the uſurped power of the Britiſh parliament, taxing, and by law binding, the *Americans*, in all caſes whatſoever. Being RESOLVED to maintain our conſtitutional rights at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, we do moſt earneſtly recommend, that this PRESENTMENT, in particular, be laid before our conſtitutional repreſentatives, in general aſſembly, who, we doubt not, will do all in their power to ſupport us in our juſt rights.

And *laſtly*, in teſtimony of the ſatisfaction we feel, and the high eſtimation in which we hold the charge given by his honour the judge, at the opening the court, and the principles of loyalty and liberty in which the ſame is manifeſtly founded; and alſo, that a laſting evidence may remain of that true and conſtitutional language which it is the duty of every judge to adopt, in the exerciſe of an office inſtituted ſolely for the preſervation of the laws, we make it our requeſt, that his honour will be pleaſed to direct the ſaid charge to be printed and made public, fully perſuaded that every man will read it with applauſe who wiſhes a laſting ſecurity to the Britiſh conſtitutional eſtabliſhment of civil and religious liberty. We alſo recommend the publication of theſe our preſentments.

Matthew Singleton, foreman, Joſhua Engliſh, Silveſter Dunn, Jaſper Sutton, John Payn, Iſham Moore, John Cantey, John Witherſpoon, John Gamble, Robert Carter, Henry Hunter, David Neilſon, Thomas Caſity, John Perkins, ſenior, Henry Caſſels, Samuel Bradley, James Conyers, David Wilſon, Aaron Frierſon, Moſes Gordon, Samuel Cantey, Edward Dickey.

The PRESENTMENTS *of the* GRAND JURY *of* CHERAWS *diſtrict.*

[After the local preſentments.]

IV. WE preſent, as a grievance of the firſt magnitude, the right claimed by the Britiſh parliament to tax us, and by their acts to bind us in all caſes whatſoever. When we reflect on our other grievances, they all appear trifling in compariſon with this; for if we may be taxed, impriſoned, and deprived of life, by the force of edicts, to which neither we nor our conſtitutional repreſentatives have ever aſſented, no ſlavery can be more abject than ours. We are, however, ſenſible that we have a better ſecurity for our lives, our liberties and fortunes, than the meer will of the parliament of Great Britain; and are fully convinced that we cannot be conſtitutionally taxed but by repreſentatives of our own election, or bound by any laws but thoſe to which they have aſſented. This right of being exempted from all laws but thoſe enacted with the conſent of repreſentatives of our own election, we deem ſo eſſential to our freedom, and ſo ingrafted in our conſtitution, that we are determined to defend it, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, and we earneſtly requeſt that this preſentment may be laid before our conſtitutional repreſentatives, the commons houſe of aſſembly of this colony, that it may be known how much we prize our freedom, and how reſolved we are to preſerve it.

We recommend that theſe our preſentments be publiſhed in the ſeveral gazettes of this province.

ALEXANDER MACINTOSH, foreman.

The ADDRESS of the PETIT JURY.

May it pleaſe your honour,

AS *your charge at the opening of the ſeſſions contained matters of the higheſt importance to every individual in this colony, as well as to the grand jury, to whom, in particular, it was delivered: We the petit jury for the diſtrict of CherawS, beg leave to teſtify our great ſatisfaction, and to return your honour our warmeſt acknowledgments for ſo conſtitutional a charge at this alarming criſis, when our liberties are attacked, and our properties invaded by the claim and attempt of the Britiſh parliament to tax us, and by their edicts to bind us in all caſes they deem proper; a claim to which we will never ſubmit, and an attempt which we are determined to oppoſe at the hazard of our lives and property; being fully convinced that, by the conſtitution of this country, we owe obedience to no human laws, but ſuch as are enacted with the conſent of our repreſentatives in general aſſembly. Theſe being our fixed ſentiments, we take this opportunity of publicly declaring them, and we would eſteem it a particular favour conferred on us, if your honour would direct your charge to be printed, that the benefit ariſing from it may be as diffuſive as poſſible, and that it may remain as a pattern of that conſtitutional language, which a judge ſhould deliver who is above miniſterial influence, and knows no maſter but the law.* CLAUDIUS PEGUES, *foreman.*

To the ſame purpoſe alſo were the preſentments of the grand jury of the diſtrict of Ninety-Six, at a court of general ſeſſions of the peace, &c. on the 15th of November laſt, before another of the judges.

NEW JERSEY.

To his excellency William Franklin, eſquire, captain general, and governor, and commander in chief, in and over his majeſty's province of New Jerſey, and territories thereon depending in America, chancellor and vice admiral in the ſame, &c.

The humble Addreſs of his majeſty's council of the ſaid province.

May it pleaſe your excellency,

WE his majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the council of the province of New Jerſey, beg leave to return your excellency our thanks for your ſpeech at the opening of this ſeſſions, and to expreſs our obligations for having given us ſo early an opportunity of tranſacting the public buſineſs, and that you have been pleaſed therein to conſult our conveniency.

We agree with your excellency that it would argue not only a great want of duty to his majeſty, but of regard to the good people of this province, were we, on this occaſion, to paſs over in ſilence, the preſent alarming tranſactions, which are ſo much the objects of public attention, and therefore beg leave to aſſure you, that feeling ourſelves ſtrongly influenced by a zealous attachment to the intereſts of Great Britain and her colonies, and deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the important connection they have with each other, we ſhall, with all ſincere loyalty to our moſt gracious ſovereign, and all due regard to the true welfare of the inhabitants of this province, endeavour to prevent thoſe miſchiefs which the preſent ſituation of affairs ſeems to threaten, and, by our zeal for the authority of government, on the one hand, and for the conſtitutional rights of the people, on the other, aim at reſtoring that health of the political body which every good ſubject muſt earneſtly deſire.

Your excellency may be aſſured that we will exert our utmoſt influence, both in our public and private capacities, to reſtore that harmony between the parent ſtate and his majeſty's American dominions, which is ſo eſſential to the happineſs and proſperity of the whole empire; and earneſtly looking for that happy event, we will endeavour to preſerve peace and good order among the people, and a dutiful ſubmiſſion to the laws.

By order of the houſe.

PETER KEMBLE, ſpeaker.

Council chamber, January, 1775.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I HEARTILY thank you for this addreſs. Your ſentiments concerning the preſent alarming tranſactions; your expreſſions of zealous attachment to the intereſts of Great Britain and her colonies; your promiſes to exert your utmoſt influence to reſtore harmony between them, and to preſerve peace, good order, and a dutiful ſubmiſſion to the laws, are ſuch as evince your loyalty to the moſt gracious of ſovereigns, and your regard for the true welfare of the people: Their conſtitutional rights will ever be found beſt ſupported by a ſtrict obedience to the laws and authority of government. Whenever that barrier is broken down, anarchy and confuſion, with all their attendant evils, will moſt aſſuredly enter, and deſtroy all the bleſſings of civil ſociety.

To his excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, eſquire, captain general, governor, and commander in chief, in and over the colony of New Jerſey, and territories thereon depending in America, chancellor, and vice admiral in the ſame, &c.

The humble ADDRESS of the repreſentatives of ſaid colony in general aſſembly convened.

May it pleaſe your excellency,

WE his majeſty's loyal and dutiful ſubjects, the repreſentatives of the colony of New Jerſey, in general aſſembly convened, have taken into our conſideration your excellency's ſpeech at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion. We ſhould have been glad that your excellency's inclinations to have given us as early an opportunity of tranſacting the public buſineſs as was conſiſtent with our "convenience," had terminated in a manner more agreeable to your deſign, and more favourable to us than it really has done on the preſent occaſion. If the petitions which we underſtand have been preſented to you had been granted, we ſhould have had a meeting more convenient to us than the preſent; and that meeting perhaps would have prevented ſome of thoſe "alarming tranſactions" which your excellency's apprehenſion of your duty leads you to inform us as having happened in this colony. We thank you for your intention to oblige us; but that it may not be ſo entirely fruſtrated in future, permit us to inform you it will be much the moſt agreeable to us that the meeting of the houſe, to do public buſineſs, ſhould not be poſtponed to a time later than when the bill for the ſupport of government expires. We are ſorry to hear that in your excellency's opinion there has been of late any "alarming tranſactions" in this and the neighbouring colonies, our conſent to, or approbation of which, may lead the good people we repreſent into "anarchy, miſery, and all the horrors of a civil war." It is true you are pleaſed to tell us that this deſtructive mode of proceeding has been adopted but "in part," by ſome of the inhabitants of this colony. We aſſure you that we neither have nor do intend to give our approbation to meaſures deſtructive to the welfare of our conſtituents, and in which we ſhall be equally involved with them; their intereſts and our own we look upon as inſeparable; no arguments are neceſſary to prevail on us to endeavour to prevent ſuch impending calamities, and if we ſhould at any time miſtake our duty ſo much, we hope your regard to the people will induce you to exert the prerogative, and thereby give them the choice of other repreſentatives, who may act with more prudence. The uncertainty, however, to what "alarming tranſactions" in particular you refer, renders it ſufficient for us to aſſure you only that we profeſs ourſelves to be the loyal ſubjects of the king, from whoſe goodneſs we hope to be relieved from the preſent unhappy ſituation; that we will do all in our power to preſerve that excellent form of government, under which we at preſent live; and that we neither intend to uſurp the rights of others, nor ſuffer any veſted in us by the conſtitution to be wreſted out of our hands by any perſon or perſons whatſoever. We ſincerely lament the unhappy differences which at preſent ſubſiſt between Great Britain and her colonies. We ſhall heartily rejoice to ſee the time when they ſhall ſubſide, on principles conſiſtent with the rights and intereſts of both, which we ardently hope is not far off, and though we cannot conceive how the ſeparate petition of one colony is more likely to ſucceed than the united petitions of all, yet in order to ſhew our deſire to promote ſo good a purpoſe by every proper means, we ſhall make uſe of the mode pointed out by your excellency, in hopes it will meet with that attention which you are pleaſed to aſſure us will be paid to the repreſentations of the people. We have already reſolved to ſupport his majeſty's government, and we beg leave to aſſure your excellency that though we are warmly attached to that liberty, which, as ſubjects of our auguſt monarch, we apprehend ourſelves to be juſtly entitled to, and firmly reſolved to perſevere in, by every conſtitutional means in our power; yet we ſhall with pleaſure lay hold of every proper occaſion to manifeſt that loyalty to his perſon, and regard to the conſtitution, which, as ſubjects and freemen, can be reaſonably expected from us.

Houſe of aſſembly, February 1, 1775.

By order of the houſe.

CORTLANDT SKINNER, ſpeaker.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

WERE I to give ſuch an anſwer to your addreſs as the peculiar nature of it ſeems to require, I ſhould be neceſſarily led into the explanation and diſcuſſion of ſeveral matters and tranſactions, which, from the regard I bear to you, and the people of this colony, I would far rather have buried in perpetual oblivion. It is, beſides, in vain now to argue on the ſubject, as you have, with almoſt uncommon and neceſſary precipitation, given your entire approbation to that deſtructive mode of proceeding which I ſo earneſtly warned you againſt. Whether, after ſuch a reſolution, the petition you mention can be reaſonably expected to produce any good effect, and whether you or I have beſt conſulted the true intereſts of the people on this important occaſion, I ſhall leave others to determine. You may be aſſured, however, that the advice I gave you was totally uninfluenced by any ſiniſter motive whatever. It came from an heart ſincerely devoted to my native country, whoſe welfare and happineſs depend, as I conceive, upon a plan of conduct very different from what has been hitherto adopted.

WILLIAMSBURG.

THERE is a perſon of great ingenuity, in Surry county, who has found out the method of making pins, needles, and wool cards; he alſo draws the wire for thoſe articles himſelf.

*** The ſale of the eſtate of the late CLEMENTINA RIND will be on Monday the 13th of this inſtant, March.

TREASURY OFFICE, *February* 27, 1775.

OBSERVING from a ROYAL PROCLAMATION, publiſhed in the laſt gazette, that his MAJESTY hath been GRACIOUSLY PLEASED to authorize the currency of copper money throughout this colony, agreeable to the terms of an act of our general aſſembly, I do hereby give notice that ſuch copper money is now ready to be iſſued in exchange either for gold, ſilver, or any of the treaſury notes. Thoſe who have demands, PROPERLY AUTHENTICATED, may receive what proportion they pleaſe in copper; but are not obliged to take more than two ſhillings and ſixpence in any ſum above twenty ſhillings, and not more that one ſhilling in any ſum under twenty ſhillings. *Conſtant attendance* will be given at this office every day in the week, except Sunday, from *eight* to *one* o'clock.

I muſt again call upon all ſuch inſpectors, clerks, and other collectors, as have not ſettled and paid their reſpective balances due to the treaſury. If they fail doing it longer than the next meeting of the merchants in April, they may be aſſured that I ſhall prefer regular complaints, before *proper authority*, againſt *every delinquent*, and that I ſhall, moreover, without fail, publiſh liſts of all defaulters in the public gazettes.

THIS MAY BE RELIED ON.

2 RO. C. NICHOLAS.

NORFOLK, *February* 21, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber having declined keeping tavern, and moved into a very convenient brick houſe, where Meſſieurs *Eilbecks* lately moved out of, near the markethouſe, purpoſes letting private lodgings, ſtablage for horſes, &c. and returns her ſincere thanks to all who have been pleaſed to favour her with their cuſtom, and hopes a continuance of their favours, as well as of other gentlemen and ladies who may chuſe to beſtow their favours on her.

WHITE NISBET.

*** I have an excellent dry-good ſtore and cellar to let.

I WILL ſell COAL at one ſhilling per buſhel, or give two buſhels of coal for one of corn, to be delivered at *Rocket's* landing, where there is a wharf and lumberhouſe convenient. I will exchange coal for about two tons of good bar iron. As my coal pits are now 40 and 50 feet deep, which is more than twice the depth I uſed to dig, the blackſmiths agree that the coal is much better than it ever was, but attended with more expence to raiſe out of the pits.

3 SAMUEL DU VAL.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Williamſburg*, on *Monday* the 20th of *February* laſt, an indented ſervant man named ISAAC GELDING, by trade a houſe carpenter, about 28 years of age, a ſhort well made man, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, wears ſhort brown hair, tied behind, and has ſeveral moles in his face; had on, when he went away, a bearſkin coat and waiſtcoat, a pair of light coloured worſted ſhag breeches with metal buttons, brown linen ſhirts, and a new hat; he took with him a broad-ax and a handſaw. It is ſuſpected that he is gone to *Suffolk*, as he left *Norfolk* laſt *Monday* to go there. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and delivers him to me, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward.

MARCH 3, 1775. JAMES SOUTHALL.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Richmond* town, an indented ſervant man named *John Saunders*, 41 years old, a native of *Wales*, by trade a barber, about 5 feet 4 inches high, well made, dark eyes, and has a ſurly countenance; had on and took with him a new white duffil coat and waiſtcoat bound, a pair of coarſe cloth breeches, brown fuſtian waiſtcoat and breeches, about half worn, a curled dark wig, an old ſcratch ditto, 2 white ſhirts, 2 pair of thread ſtockings, 2 pair of yarn ditto, 2 pair of ſhoes, and a felt hat. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and conveys him to me, ſhall have 40ſ. reward and all reaſonable charges.

2 ANTHONY GROGHEGAN.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Stafford* county, on the 23d of *December* laſt, on ſuſpicion of horſeſtealing, a man who called himſelf JOSEPH BURGESS; but before the day appointed for his trial made his eſcape out of priſon. Was taken from him, and is now in cuſtody, a likely iron grey mare, near 15 hands high, has no perceivable brand, trots and gallops. The owner is deſired to prove his property and take her away.

PETER HANSBROUGH, ſheriff.

TAKEN up, in *Prince William*, a red and white pied heifer, marked with a crop, hole, and underkeel in each ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 30ſ. GEORGE REAVES.

By his excellency the right honourable JOHN *earl of* DUNMORE, *his majeſty's lieutenant, and governor general, of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and vice admiral of the ſame:*

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS, by the bleſſing of God, and the prudence and reſolution of the officers and men, employed in the expedition againſt the Indians, the diſturbances, which had occaſioned ſuch diſtreſs and devaſtation in the back ſettlements of this colony, have happily been put an end to, and the Shawaneſe, from whoſe incurſions the moſt dreadful effects were felt, to remove all ground of future quarrel, have agreed not to hunt on this ſide the Ohio, and have ſolemnly promiſed not to moleſt any paſſengers on that river, but, on the contrary, to give them every aſſiſtance and protection, and have conſented to receive and to follow all ſuch regulations of their trade as ſhall hereafter be dictated to them, which may be productive of infinite benefit to the trading people of Virginia, and, in return, I have engaged, for the people of this colony, that they will treat the ſaid Shawaneſe Indians with every poſſible indulgence, and every mark of friendlineſs, and when their occaſions oblige them to paſs through any part of this dominion, that they ſhall be protected from all injury: And whereas I have received authentic accounts that the Cherokee nation of Indians have put to death the perſons of their tribe who had been concerned in the murder of young Ruſſell, and others in company with him, which remarkable inſtance of their good faith, and ſtrict regard to juſtice, as it cannot but evince the ſincere deſire they entertain of being in peace and good agreement with us, ſo I hope will diſpoſe all the people of this colony to acts of beneficence towards, and a friendly intercourſe with, all this part of their fellow creatures: I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of his majeſty's council, to iſſue this proclamation, hereby requiring all perſons in this government ſtrictly to refrain from committing any violence upon, or doing any injury to, Indians of whatſoever tribe or nation, and from every encroachment upon their territory which may give them cauſe of complaint; and I do direct and command all magiſtrates and other officers to be aiding and aſſiſting in preſerving the peace now eſtabliſhed, by immediately apprehending all violators of it, and by protecting the Indians by every means in their power.

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at Williamſburg, this 23d day of January, in the 15th year of his majeſty's reign. DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

I INTEND TO LEAVE THE COLONY IN A FEW WEEKS.
WILLIAM KELL.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS it hath been humbly repreſented to us on the part and behalf of our colony of Virginia, that a currency of copper money within the ſame colony would be highly beneficial to our good ſubjects the inhabitants thereof for the more eaſy and convenient making of ſmall payments; and whereas the treaſurer of our ſaid colony, being thereunto authorized by an act of our governor, council, and aſſembly of our ſaid colony, paſſed in the tenth year of our reign, hath delivered to the maſter and worker of our mint in our tower of London, a ſufficient quantity of fine copper, in bars, nealed, for the coinage of five tons of the pieces herein after mentioned, after making the juſt and uſual allowances to the officers of our mint; and whereas our ſaid maſter and worker of our mint hath, in purſuance of our warrant for that purpoſe iſſued, coined thereout five tons of pieces of copper coin, of ſuch weight that ſixty pieces thereof are equal to one pound weight averdupois, without erring either in exceſs or defect above one thirtieth part, and are of the value of two ſhillings and ſix pence, according to the currency of money in our ſaid province of Virginia, and each piece is ſtamped on one ſide with our effigies, with the inſcription 'GEORGIUS III REX,' and on the reverſe with the Virginia arms with the St. George's croſs, leaving out the eſcutcheon of crowns, except one crown at the top, as on the guinea, without creſt, ſupporters, or motto, except the word 'VIRGINIA' round the arms, with the date of the year, which are now ready to be exported to our ſaid colony of Virginia: We have therefore, with the advice of our privy council, thought fit to iſſue this our royal proclamation, and we do accordingly hereby ordain, declare, and command, that the ſaid pieces of copper money, ſo coined, ſtamped, and impreſſed, as aforeſaid, ſhall be current and lawful money of and in our ſaid colony of Virginia, and of and within the diſtricts and precincts of the ſame, and ſhall paſs and be received therein after the rate following, that is to ſay, twenty four of the ſaid pieces ſhall paſs and be received for the ſum of one ſhilling, according to the currency of our ſaid province of Virginia, and at and after ſuch rate ſhall be computed, accepted, and taken accordingly in all bargains, rates, payments, and other tranſactions of money. Provided always, and we do hereby further declare, that no perſon ſhall be obliged to take more than one ſhilling of ſuch copper money in any one payment of any ſum of money under twenty ſhillings, nor more than two ſhillings and ſix pence thereof in any one payment of a larger ſum of money than twenty ſhillings.

GIVEN at our court, at St. James's, the ſixteenth day of November, 1774, in the fifteenth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 23, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late CLEMENTINA RIND are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, that the ſubſcriber may be enabled to ſettle her affairs as ſoon as poſſible; and thoſe who have demands againſt it are deſired to make them known immediately. Mr. *Jacob Bruce*, of this city, is properly authorized to collect, and give receipts to any perſon indebted as above, having the books in his poſſeſſion for that purpoſe.

JOHN PINKNEY, adminiſtrator.

Juſt come to hand, and to be ſold at my ſtore in Williamſburg, *for caſh only*,

A LARGE aſſortment of *Iriſh* LINENS, ladies black and other coloured ſilk quilted petticoats, ladies neat black calimanco pumps, white, figured, and ſtriped luſtrings, ladies and gentlemens ſilk, thread, and cotton ſtockings, mens grey thread, ſpun ſilk and worſted ditto, ſome pieces of beautiful coloured *Iriſh* muſlins, fine buff coloured dimity, ſuitable for ladies riding dreſſes, with many other articles not enumerated. 2 C. RATHELL.

N. B. At the ſame place may be had a parcel of loaf ſugar.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing by eſtimation 400 acres; the land lies in *Dinwiddie* county, and is conveniently ſituated on the road for a tavern, *&c.* being about 24 miles from *Peterſburg*, is convenient for church, courthouſe, *&c. &c.* is well timbered, and very good (ſome part) for tobacco, and grain of all kinds. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, in *Hampton*. WILLIAM JENNINGS.

DINWIDDIE, *February* 13, 1775.

TAKEN from the ſubſcriber's ſervant, by force, near *Peterſburg*, the 2d of *Auguſt* laſt, a black horſe, about 4 feet 9 inches high, paces naturally, and is an excellent draught horſe, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock N, with a ſtroke through it, and has an ugly hump on his back. Any perſon that will give ſuch intelligence that I get him again ſhall receive 30s. reward, and on conviction of the thief 30s. more. DANIEL CLAIBORNE.

TAKEN up, on *Dan* river, in *Halifax* county, near *Boyd*'s ferry, a dark roan mare, 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, branded with a dot on the off buttock, her near hind foot white, and is about 15 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 11. 4s. SAMUEL PERRIN.

IT is now become indiſpenſably neceſſary that the claimants in the patent to Mr. *John Savage* and others, who were with colonel *Waſhington* at the battle of the *Meadows*, for 28,627 acres of land on the river *Ohio* and the *Sandy Creeks*, ſhould come to a ſpeedy diviſion of the ſaid land: They, and every of them, or their repreſentatives, are therefore deſired to attend at the confluence of the *Great Kanhawa*, on *Monday* the 8th day of *May* next, in order to proceed to a diviſion. It will alſo be expected that the coſts attending the original ſurvey, be by each claimant then paid.

VAN SWERENGEN, R. RUTHERFORD, | ISAAC LAREW, JAMES M'CORMACK.

RUN away in *March* laſt a *Virginia* born negro fellow, named ROGER, about 21 years of age, of a tawny complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, is very impertinent, ſhews his teeth much when he laughs, and is very much ſcarred on the back; his dreſs I cannot deſcribe. He ſtole, at the time of his departure, a white mare, branded on the near buttock I I. It is probable he will take up with ſome waggoner, and agree to be ſold in ſome of the back parts, or make for *North* or *South Carolina*, and paſs for a free man. Whoever will take up the ſaid fellow in either of theſe places ſhall receive TEN POUNDS, or THREE POUNDS if in *Virginia*, and all reaſonable charges paid. WILLIAM BOSWELL.

*** All maſters of veſſels, owners, and others, are hereby forewarned from taking the ſaid fellow on board.----BRUNSWICK.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the 6th of* March *next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, at the dwellinghouſe of Mr.* John Shermer, *deceaſed, in* James City *county, agreeable to his will*,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND in the ſaid county, containing 1114 acres, whereon are a very good dwelling and all other convenient houſes, a good orchard of *Hugh*'s *Crab* apples, together with upwards of 50 valuable SLAVES, among which are ſeveral fine houſe ſervants and 2 carpenters; likewiſe all the ſtock of cattle, with 3 yoak of oxen, hogs, ſheep, and ſeveral fine horſes, a chariot, almoſt new, with harneſs for 4 horſes, a riding chair, all the houſehold and kitchen furniture, among which are many valuable beds, chairs, tables, deſks, and book caſes, with glaſs doors, and ſome valuable plate, a gold and ſilver watch, and a number of other things too tedious to mention. And on *Wedneſday* the 15th inſtant (*March*) if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, will be expoſed to ſale, all his land in *King William* county, one tract containing upwards of 1000 acres, lying about 6 miles from *Page*'s, and near the Reverend Mr. *White*'s, the other tract lying near the *Piping Tree*, containing 496 acres, known by the name of *Broad Neck*, as alſo upwards of 70 valuable SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls; the corn, fodder, and plantation utenſils, will be ſold, together with the ſtock of cattle, ſheep, hogs, and horſes. The ſale will be at the plantation near *Page*'s, where Mr. *William Gary* is overſeer, and to continue till all are ſold. Credit will be allowed the purchaſers till the 1ſt day of *May*, 1776, on giving bond and approved ſecurity to THE EXECUTORS.

N. B. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the land, by applying to the overſeers on the plantation, will be ſhewn the ſame.

I INTEND TO LEAVE THE COLONY FOR A SHORT TIME.
WILLIAM JENNINGS.

TO BE LET,

FOR A YEAR OR TWO, ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS,

THE very valuable ORDINARY, STOREHOUSE, and FERRY, at BOYD's HOLE, belonging to the eſtate of Mr. JOHN BLAND, of LONDON. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, who lives near the premiſes. 4

STAFFORD, *February* 1. ANDREW GRANT.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber, in *Richmond* county, in *Mulberry Iſland Neck*, a middle ſized bright bay horſe, his brand, if any, is forgot, he has a mark in one of his ears, and is ſubject to a lameneſs in one of his hind feet; it is imagined he was ſtole by one *Edward Davis*, who is ſuſpected to have robbed a weaver in the ſame neighbourhood of three pieces of *Virginia* cloth; ſaid *Davis* is ſuppoſed to have made up the country, as he was met at *Paſbytanſey*, on a lame horſe, which anſwered the above deſcription, with *Virginia* cloth tied behind him, and offered to either ſwap or ſell the horſe. Any perſon adviſing me by letter, or otherwiſe, ſo that I get the horſe again, ſhall recieve 20s. reward, or double the ſum on conviction of the thief.

3 FRANCIS RANDALL.

TAKEN up, in *Mulberry Iſland Neck*, in *Richmond* county, a bay mare, 4 feet 5 inches and a half high, branded on the near buttock I B, her right hind foot white, has a ſnip on her noſe, and appears to be young. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

FRANCIS RANDALL.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, 3 ſhoats, 1 black, with a ſtreak of white in her face, white feet, marked with a crop and ſlit in the right ear, and a ſwallow fork in the left, the other two are white, marked with a crop and hole in the right ear, and a ſtaple fork in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 10s.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

TAKEN up, near the head of *Appomattox* river, in *Buckingham*, a dark brindle ſteer, 3 or 4 years old laſt ſpring, marked with a crop in each ear, has white under his belly, flanks, neck, and in his forehead. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 7s. 6d.

THOMAS PATTERSON.

HANOVER town, *February* 2, 1775.

WHEREAS I had the misfortune to have my ſtudy burned on *Tueſday* night, and all the books and papers therein conſumed, except a few that were raked out of the aſhes yeſterday, ſome of which are ſo ſcorched and defaced that they are ſcarce legible, I therefore give my clients this early notice of it, that they may furniſh me with duplicates of the proteſts, copies of the accounts, and affidavits of the ſums due on the bonds, which they had lodged with me, and on receipt of them I will uſe my beſt endeavours to collect or ſecure their debts, and I flatter myſelf the debtors will not take advantage of my misfortune, but will readily give me their aid on this ſad occaſion. I ſhall be extremely obliged to the perſons who have received money from me, on account of others, or of the ſeveral eſtates for which I am concerned, or paid me money on account of thoſe eſtates, to ſend me certificates of the ſums paid, or received, for ſome years paſt, as my receipts and vouchers are chiefly deſtroyed, and this favour will ever be acknowledged by their moſt humble ſervant, 4 PETER LYONS.

To be SOLD, *for ready money, to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on the 6th day of* March *next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, by the executors of captain* Newton Keene, *deceaſed, agreeable to his laſt will*,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, lying in the county of *Fairfax*, adjoining to the dwelling plantation of colonel *John Weſt*, containing better than 250 acres, which has been deſcribed in a former and late advertiſement in this gazette, for the ſale thereof, on the 16th day of *December* laſt. A deed will be executed to the purchaſer for the ſame, by the executors and heir at law of the ſaid *Newton Keene*, on the day of ſale. But as a part of the ſaid land is now under a crop of wheat, well incloſed, the purchaſer muſt pay five ſhillings a buſhel for the wheat ſown thereon, and the expence of putting the ſame in the ground, and may have immediate poſſeſſion delivered him by RICHARD LEE, DAVID BOYD, | executors.

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Peterſburg*, containing 367 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marſh and meadow land, the reſidue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouſe, outhouſes, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The ſituation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Alſo a tract of land, lying on the ſame river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodneſs to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Gooſe Iſland*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of theſe tracts of land will be ſold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the date of the bond. t. f. ROBERT KENNON.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia* county, a mare and colt: The mare is a dark bay, with a little white in her face, about ſix years old, four feet three inches high, and branded WD in a piece. The colt is a dark bay, about three months old. They are appraiſed to 7l. 10s. WILLIAM M. BOOKER.

THE SHEIFFS who are in arrear to his majeſty's revenue of QUITRENTS are deſired to ſettle their accounts with the auditor, and pay their reſpective balances into the receiver's office by the 25th of next *March*; after which time the name of every ſheriff who fails to make due payment will be inſerted in the gazette.

RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Suſſex* county, about the 18th of *February* laſt, a likely negro fellow named JAMIE, of a very yellow complexion, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 23 years old, has a remarkable long head, and his teeth very open before; had on when he went away, a blue fearnought upper jacket, and an under waiſtcoat of yarn *Virginia* cloth, a ſhirt of blue ſtriped *Virginia* cloth, a pair of negro cotton breeches, gambadoes of the ſame, and an old hat. Whoever brings the ſaid fellow to me ſhall receive a reward of 10l. t f THOMAS HUSON.

THURSDAY, *December* 4, 1766.

ORDERED, that the clerks of the ſeveral county courts in this colony do tranſmit to the clerk of this houſe, in the firſt part of every meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, a liſt of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of ſuch tithables; and that they tranſmit alſo, at the ſame time, a liſt of the public charges of their reſpective counties;

Ordered, that the clerk of this houſe do cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the *Virginia* gazette,

BY THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES.

G. WYTHE, C. H. B.

*** I have already received copies of the liſts of tithables in *Accomack*, *Amelia*, *Caroline*, *Charles City*, *Dinwiddie*, *Dunmore*, *Iſle of Wight*, *King* and *Queen*, *King William*, *Lancaſter*, *Mecklenburg*, *Middleſex*, *Northumberland*, *Princeſs Anne*, and *Prince William*, and certificates of the numbers of tithables, on which the levies were laid, in *Charlotte* and *Halifax*, with the accounts of the two latter counties, and of *Lancaſter*, againſt the public.

G. WYTHE.

YORK, *November* 12, 1774.

For SALE,

MY DWELLINGHOUSE, &c. in *York* town. Five years credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond (with approved ſecurity) bearing intereſt from the time the bargain is concluded upon.

tf J. H. NORTON.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmallpox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, and has ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in *Boſton*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in *Newcaſtle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Puym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp* in any of his majeſty's gaols on this continent ſhall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuſon* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibſon* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boſton*. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this *Joſeph Thorp* ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, or *Geenwood*, *Riſton*, and *Maſh*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robet Pleaſants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Frederickſburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thouſand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherſt county, whereon are ſeveral plantations and improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for ſale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a ſtone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILLSTONES, which mill has for two years paſt got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is ſituated on a never failing ſtream. The land will be ſhewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, intereſt being paid for the ſecond year, and alſo for the firſt, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaſer. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved ſecurity being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the ſubſcriber. Six per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any perſon would chuſe to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near ſome navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.